MUMBAI TERRORIST ATTACKS

(Nov. 26-29, 2008)

TERRORIST ATTACK ON MUMBAI (NOVEMBER 26-29, 2008)

Mumbai, the commercial capital of India, came under a heinous terrorist attack on November 26, 2008.

2. The terrorist attacks took place at many locations, especially at CST Railway Station; the Leopold Café; Taj Hotel; Oberoi Trident Hotel; and Nariman House. 165 persons (civilians and security personnel) lost their lives and 304 were injured. Among the civilians killed were 26 foreigners belonging to many nationalities (**Annexure-I**).

3. Cases have been registered and the investigations have been entrusted to the Crime Branch of the Mumbai Police.

4. The investigations have revealed that ten terrorists were involved in the attacks. Nine were killed in the operations; one was captured alive. His name is Mohammed Ajmal Amir Kasab. He has been arrested.

5. The following facts have been put together based on the interrogation of the captured/arrested terrorist and other evidence gathered so far.

Mohammad Ajmal Amir Kasab

6. He is the son of Mohammed Amir Kasab resident of Village Faridkot, District Okara in the Province of Punjab in Pakistan. He has stated that along with many others, including the nine terrorists who were killed, he was trained at **Laskhar-e-Taiba** training camps located at **Muridke, Manshera** and **Muzaffarabad**.

7. Initially, the group consisted of 32 persons. They were imparted basic knowledge of firearms, ammunition, grenades and explosives. Later,

they were taught to handle and fire Kalashnikov rifles and 9mm pistols and also how to fabricate explosive devices. They were also imparted training in techniques to counter interrogation and tolerate pain. Besides, they were indoctrinated to become suicide attackers.

8. Ultimately, 13 persons out of the group were selected for carrying out the attacks in India. Six of the 13 were sent for some operations in Kashmir. Three new members were brought into the group, making the number 10. One of the new members was **Ismail Khan** who, eventually, became the leader of the group. The 10-member group was told about the Mumbai operations in mid-September 2008. At this point, the 10 members of the group were kept in isolation in a house near Karachi and all contact between the group and others were cut off.

9. The group was closely monitored by **Zaki-Ur-Rehman Lakhvi, Abu Hamza, Yousuf alias Muzammil** and **Kaahfa** all senior functionaries of the LeT. The first three are known to intelligence agencies of many countries.

<u>The nine terrorists who were killed</u>

10. Mohammed Ajmal Amir Kasab has disclosed the names and identities of the other nine terrorists who were killed in the operations.

- (i) **Ismail Khan** (25 yrs) r/o Dera Ismail Khan, NWFP, Pakistan
- (ii) **Babar Imran** @ Abu Akasha (25 yrs) r/o Multan, Pakistan
- (iii) **Naser** @ Abu Umar (23 yrs) r/o Faisalabad, Pakistan
- (iv) **Shoaib** @ Abu Saheb (21 yrs) r/o Shakkargarh Naroval, Sialkoat, Pakistan.
- (v) **Nazir** @ Abu Umer (28 yrs) r/o Faisalabad, Pakistan
- (vi) **Hafiz Arshad** @ Abu Abdar Rehman (Bada - 23 yrs) r/o Multan, Pakistan.
- (vii) **Javed** @ Abu Ali (22 yrs) r/o Okara, Pakistan

(viii) **Abdur Rehman** @ Abu Abdar Rehman (Chhota - 21 yrs) r/o Arifwala, Multan Road, Pakistan.

(ix) **Fahadulla** (23 yrs) r/o Ujrashah Mukim, Rasur Road, Okara, Punjab, Pakistan.

Material objects recovered

11. On the basis of the interrogation and searches, the investigators have recovered the following material objects:

(i) *M.V. Kuber*, a fishing trawler

(ii) GPS instruments

(iii) A satellite phone

(iv) An eleven seater inflatable dinghy with outboard motor

(v) Numerous articles (list with photographs at **Annexure-II**)

12. *M.V. Kuber* is a fishing trawler that belongs to Vinod Bhai Masani of Porbander in the State of Gujarat, India. As the narration below will show, it was hijacked by the terrorist group.

13. The GPS instruments and the satellite phone were provided to the terrorists by their masters. A photograph of the GPS instruments and an analysis of the GPS data is contained in **Annexure-III**.

14. The satellite phone has yielded several telephone numbers that links the terrorists to top functionaries of the LeT in Pakistan. A photograph of the satellite phone and the telephone numbers retrieved from the satellite phone are contained in **Annexure-IV**. One of the numbers is that of a Thuraya satellite phone and is (+88 216) 44 44 7049. This number belongs to **Abu Al Qama**, a senior known functionary of LeT.

15. The eleven seater inflatable dinghy was recovered off the shore near Badhwar Park, Mumbai. It was fitted with an outboard motor made by Yamaha Motor Corporation. An attempt was made by the terrorists to erase the engine number but it has been retrieved by the investigators. The outboard motor number is 67 CL-1020015 manufactured by Yamaha Motor Corporation, Japan and imported into Pakistan and distributed by a company by name "Business & Engineering Trends" located at No. 24, Habibullah Road, off Davis Road, Lahore. The telephone number of the company is +92 42 63 11044.

16. The articles that were recovered include toiletries, medical kit, food articles, drums containing diesel, clothing items etc and they bear clear evidence of having been manufactured in Pakistan (please see **Annexure-II**).

Journey of the terrorists to Mumbai

17. The terrorists started in a small boat from Karachi at approximately 0800 hrs on November 22, 2008. After traveling for about 40 minutes, they were shifted to a larger boat, '*Al-Husseini*', which, according to the captured terrorist, belongs to Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi, Chief Commander of the LeT. There were already seven LeT members on board. The terrorists spent the entire day on board the *Al-Husseini*. On November 23, 2008, at about 1500 hours, the captured terrorist noticed another boat docked next to the *Al-Husseini*. This was an Indian registered fishing vessel called '*MV Kuber*', which had five crewmembers. Four crewmembers of *MV Kuber* were shifted to the *Al-Husseini*. These four crewmembers were later killed by the LeT members. The captain of the trawler (Amar Singh Solanki) was allowed to remain on board the *MV Kuber* and it was he who navigated the *MV Kuber* for approximately 550 NM to Mumbai.

18. The ten terrorists were given their individual pack bags, containing a Kalashnikov, ammunition, 9 mm pistols, hand grenades, dry fruits, etc. They were also handed over a bag each, which contained an IED.

19. The ten terrorists performed watch duties on board *MV Kuber*. Log sheets maintained by them have been seized (**Annexure-V**). The *MV Kuber* reached a point four nautical miles off Mumbai at 1600 hours on November 26, 2008. As soon as it was dark, the team leader, Ismail Khan, contacted their handler in Pakistan, who directed them to kill Amar Singh Solanki, the captain of *MV Kuber*. After killing Solanki, the terrorists, along with their weapons and IEDs, boarded the inflatable dinghy. They traversed the last four nautical miles to Mumbai in about 1 hour and 15 minutes, reaching the locality of Badhwar Park (Cuffe Parade) in South Mumbai at about 2030 hours.

Terrorists break into five pairs

20. After alighting, the ten terrorists divided into five teams according to the pairing decided earlier. Mohammed Ajmal Amir Kasab was paired with the group leader, Ismail Khan. They took taxis to different target destinations. IED devices were planted in two taxis and they later exploded - one at Wadi Bunder and the other at Vile Parle - killing the two taxi drivers.

The targets: CST Railway Station

21. CST Railway Station is the headquarters of Central Railways. More than 3.5 million passengers pass through the station everyday. At about 21:20 hrs, two terrorists (Mohammed Ajmal Amir Kasab and Ismail Khan) entered the station and started firing indiscriminately from their Kalashnikov rifles and also lobbed grenades. The carnage resulted in 58 dead and 104 injured.

22. They were challenged by a small number of policemen at the station. They left the station, crossed an over-bridge and fled into a lane towards Cama Hospital. Near Cama Hospital they were challenged by a police team and there was an exchange of fire. As they exited the lane, they fired on a police vehicle carrying three senior police officers and four policemen. Believing that all the occupants had been killed, they pulled out the bodies of the three police officers and hijacked the police vehicle. However, only six were killed and one policeman survived the assault. He is Constable Arun Jadhav and is an eyewitness to the events. After traveling some distance, the terrorists abandoned the police vehicle and hijacked another passenger car. The car came up against a police barricade at Girgaum Chowpatti and, in an exchange of fire with the police, Ismail Khan was killed and Mohammed Ajmal Amir Kasab was captured. An Assistant Sub-Inspector, Tukaram Ombale was killed while overpowering Mohammed Ajmal Amir Kasab. Two police officers were injured.

23. The police recovered two Kalashnikov rifles, eight magazines, two pistols, ammunition, empty cases and five hand grenades from the two terrorists.

Second Target : Leopold Café and Bar

24. The Leopold Café and Bar, established in 1871, is a popular watering hole and is frequented by foreigners as well as Indians. At about 21:40 hrs, two terrorists (**Hafiz Arshad** @ Abdul Rehman Bada and **Naser** @ Abu Umar) entered the Café and started firing indiscriminately using AK-47 assault rifles. One grenade was lobbed and it exploded. Ten persons were killed and many injured. After about five minutes, the two terrorists ran towards the Taj Mahal Hotel, situated about half a kilometer from the Café.

25. Police later recovered from the scene of the attack five AK-47 magazines (of which three were empty and two contained 13 bullets), empty cases of ammunition, one metal butt of an AK-47 rifle and two mobile phones.

Third Target: Taj Mahal Hotel

26. The Taj Mahal Hotel, constructed in 1903, is a heritage building and an icon in Mumbai. It has two wings, the heritage wing with 290 rooms and the Taj Towers with 275 rooms.

27. Four terrorists (**Shoaib** and **Javed** and the two terrorists who attacked the Leopold Café and Bar, namely, **Hafiz Arshad** and **Nasir**) targeted the Taj Mahal Hotel. The first pair entered the main lobby at 21:38 hrs and opened fire, killing 20 persons in the first few minutes. The second pair entered the hotel from the North Court entrance at 21:43 hrs and fired indiscriminately and hurled grenades. The four terrorists moved up to the sixth floor of the Heritage Wing, killing anyone who came in their way. They set fire to a portion of the hotel. The first, fifth and sixth floors of Heritage Wing were badly gutted. Some of these events have been captured in the CCTV cameras installed in the hotel.

28. Eight police personnel from the local police station rushed to the hotel and cordoned off the area. Thereafter, commandos of the Indian Navy reached the hotel. The next morning, the National Security Guards flew in from Delhi and took charge of the operations.

29. There was a hostage situation because many guests had locked themselves in their rooms and many were sequestered in different parts of the hotel. The operations continued until the morning of November 29, 2008. Nearly 450 guests were rescued. The terrorists killed 32 persons including hotel guests and staff. A major of the NSG was killed and

another commando was injured. At the end of the operations, the four terrorists were killed.

30. The police recovered four Kalashnikov assault rifles, eight magazines, three pistols and magazines, a number of unexploded grenades, live and empty cases of ammunition, mobile telephones and one GPS instrument.

31. Throughout the period, the terrorists were in touch with their controllers in Pakistan via telephone. They received a stream of instructions and it was apparent that the controllers were monitoring Indian television channels. The controllers were keen that the terrorists should take hostage some *wazirs* (meaning Ministers) who might have been present in the hotel.

Fourth Target: The Oberoi-Trident Hotel

32. The hotel has two wings, one named Oberoi and the other Trident. Together they have 877 rooms.

33. At about 22:00 hrs, two terrorists (**Abdul Rehman Chotta** and **Fahadullah**) entered Trident Hotel through the main entrance and started firing indiscriminately. They crossed over to the Oberoi and sprayed bullets into a restaurant. Two IEDs were exploded. The terrorists moved to the upper floors of the Oberoi, killing guests and staff who came in their way. Finally, they holed up on the 16th and 18th floors where they kept many guests hostage.

34. NSG Commandos took charge of the operations on the morning of November 27, 2008. The operations were concluded after 42 hours on the afternoon of November 28, 2008. The two terrorists were killed.

35. In the attack on the Oberoi-Trident, 33 persons were killed.

36. Police recovered two Kalashnikov rifle, six magazines of which two were loaded, a number of empty cases and hand grenade clips.

Fifth Target: Nariman House

37. Nariman House is a five-storied building, which had been purchased two years ago by an orthodox Jewish organisation called Chabad Liberation Movement of Hasidic Jews. It was renamed as Chabad House. A Rabbi and his family lived in the building and generally accommodated visiting Jews.

38. At about 22:25 hrs, two terrorists (**Babar Imran** and **Nazir**) began firing outside Chabad House and gained access to the building. Several persons were taken hostage.

39. The terrorists and the police exchanged fire throughout the night of November 26, 2008 and into the next day. A powerful IED explosion blew away the wall at the rear of Nariman House. During the operations, the police rescued 14 persons from Chabad House. The maidservant of the Rabbi also escaped carrying the Rabbis two-year-old son.

40. The NSG pressed helicopters into service and landed commandos on the terrace of Chabad House. Eventually, both the terrorists were killed. One NSG Commando was killed and two injured. Five hostages were found dead.

41. Throughout the operations, the terrorists received instructions over telephone from their controllers. The controllers warned the terrorists about the use of helicopters and about the landing of commandos on the terrace.

42. The police recovered two Kalashnikov rifles, four magazines, three pistols, about 250 live rounds of ammunition, four mobile phones and one GPS instrument.

The evidence gathered so far

43. Reference has been made to the Kalashnikov rifles, pistols, ammunition, grenades, mobile telephones, GPS sets etc recovered from the terrorists from the scenes of the crimes.

44. Ten **IED devices** were given to the terrorists. Seven had exploded and three were recovered and defused later. The three devices are similar and bear the unmistakable signature of having been made by the same individual or same team at the same time. Each IED weighed approximately 8 kilograms and each contained 4-5 kilograms of tightly packed black greasy RDX. Each had a black-coloured programmable electronic timer switch with five wires numbered from 1 to 5. Wire numbers 1 and 4 were found connected in all the devices while wire numbers 2, 3 and 5 were left unconnected. Each device had two detonators and steel ball bearings of 4 to 6 mm diameter, which were embedded and placed around the charge. The power source was two 9-volt batteries of Duracell make. The timer bore instructions in Urdu language for setting the time.

45. The **9 mm pistols** that were recovered from different scenes of the crimes bore the marking of "Diamond Nedi Frontier Arms Company, Peshawar". (Peshawar is in Pakistan).

46. The **hand grenades** that were detonated and that were found unexploded were manufactured by Arges, an Austrian company. Inquiries have revealed that Arges Company had given a franchise to manufacture hand grenades to a Pakistan Ordnance Factory near Rawalpindi. Similar hand grenades were used in the serial blasts that shook Mumbai on March

12, 1993 and in the attack on the Parliament House on December 13, 2001. (Photographs of pistols/grenades are at **Annexure-VI**)

47. ***M.V. Kuber*, the fishing trawler** has been recovered. It contained the body of Amar Singh Solanki, the captain.

48. The **satellite phone** recovered from the fishing trawler was used to call a number of telephones. Some of these telephone numbers have linkages with the LeT (please see **Annexure-IV**).

49. A **GPS Set** was recovered from the fishing trawler. Data retrieved from the set reveals that the route was set from about 150 km South East of Karachi to Mumbai. The GPS was also pre-programmed to help the terrorists reach the shore near Badhwar Park, Mumbai (please see **Annexure-III**).

50. Many items of personal use recovered from the fishing trawler contain unmistakable signs of having been manufactured in Pakistan (please see **Annexure-II**).

51. An email claiming responsibility for the Mumbai attack was sent to the media by a hitherto unknown organization styled as `Deccan Mujahideen'. The IP address of the email ID `deccanmujahideen@gmail.com' resolved to a proxy server in Russia. Examination of the server data has indicated that Zarrar Shah, Communication Coordinator of LeT, had organized the creation of a new email account in the evening of November 26, 2008 specifically in order to send the email claiming responsibility for the attack. It has also been learnt that Zarrar Shah was using another email ID `drmoazam@ymail.com' which was registered from Pakistan via IP address 118.107.140.139 at 1440 Z on June 24, 2008.

Telephone links

52. The controllers/handlers of the terrorists passed instructions over telephone throughout the operations. They used VOIP calling platforms. Investigations into the numbers used by the controllers/handlers have revealed that one number is a 'virtual number' and five are DID numbers with the country code of Austria. The virtual number carries the US country code and is +1 201 2531824. This virtual number was used to route calls to the terrorists in India. The virtual number was initially set up with a US company, by name Callphonex, by an individual who identified himself as Kharak Singh from India. The account was activated by a moneygram transferred in the name of Mohammed Ashfaq pk, code 88647675. Kharak Singh also requested Callphonex to assign five Austrian Direct Inward Dialing (DID) numbers because his clients called from different countries, including India. The payment for the account was through Western Union Transfer. The payment was made to the Western Union agent, Nizar Alsharif whose address is Madina Trading, Corso Garibaldi S3 A, Brescia, BS 25100, Italy with the information: "MTCN: 0579326626, Sender: Javaid Iqbal, Amount: US$238.78" on November 25, 2008. According to Western Union, Javaid Iqbal's date of birth is December 31, 1962 and the form of IV he provided was Pakistani Passport No KC 092481. Investigations have revealed that Callphonex asked Kharak Singh if he was from India why the Western Union Transfer was coming from Pakistan. Apparently, Callphonex received no reply.

The transcripts

53. Even while the terrorists had occupied the target buildings and the security forces were engaging them, the terrorists were in contact with their controllers/handlers over mobile telephones. They also used mobile telephones belonging to hostages/victims. Shortly after the attack on Taj Mahal Hotel, Indian agencies were able to intercept mobile telephone calls made from and to the Hotel. The controllers/handlers used the virtual number to contact a mobile telephone with one of the terrorists. This

conversation was intercepted and, thereafter, all calls made through the virtual number were also intercepted and recorded. The interceptions revealed three Austrian numbers, which were given to the terrorists by the controllers/handlers and conversations with these numbers by the terrorists, were also intercepted and recorded. The Austrian numbers correspond to the DID numbers referred to in paragraph 52 above. A sample of the transcripts of the intercepted conversations is at **Annexure-VII**. The transcripts show that the terrorists were being instructed and guided by their controllers/handlers.

Interrogation of Mohammed Ajmal Amir Kasab

54. The interrogation of the captured terrorist has revealed a wealth of information. Mohammed Ajmal Amir Kasab has claimed that he had met some important LeT leaders. When shown a photograph taken from the passport of the person concerned, he identified the person as the one who had briefed the terrorists in the LeT camps near Muzzafarabad and in Azizabad. He described the person as the most important person in the LeT and the mastermind behind the operations in Mumbai. The photograph shown to him was that of **Zaki-ur-Rehman Lakhvi**.

55. The evidence gathered so far unmistakably points to the territory of Pakistan as a source of the terrorist attacks in Mumbai between November 26 and November 29, 2008. It is also abundantly clear that senior functionaries of the LeT were the controllers/handlers of the ten terrorists. The evidence unmistakably establishes that the ten terrorists were chosen, trained, despatched, controlled and guided by the LeT which is the organisation responsible for the terrorist attacks in Mumbai.

List of Foreigners Killed in Mumbai Terrorist Attacks

Sl. No.	Name	Age	Sex	Nationality
1	Ms. Naomi Shear	25	F	United States
2	Mr. Allan Michele Shear	58	M	United States
3	Mr. Sandeep Kishan Jeswani		M	United States
4	Mr. Bread Gilbert Tailor	49	M	Australian
5	Mr. Douglas Markell	50	M	Australian
6	Mr. Mike Steweart Moss	73	M	Canadian
7	Ms. Elizabeth Russel	65	F	Canadian
8	Mr. T Tsuda Bilasi	41	M	Japanese
9	Mr. Mourad Amersey	49	M	French
10	Ms. Loumi Amersey	32	F	French
11	Mr. Jugran Heinz Schmidt	68	M	German
12	Ms. Dapane Schmidt	50	M	German
13	Mr. Ralph Buruei	51	M	German
14	Ms. Pillai Hema	43	F	Malaysian
15	Ms. Rivka Holtzberg	28	F	Israel
16	Rabbi Gavriel Holtzberg	29	M	Israel
17	Mr. Yocheved Orpaz	34	M	Israel
18	Ms. Norma Rabinovich	50	F	Mexico
19	Rabbi Leibish Teitelbaum	50	M	US citizen who lived in Jerusalem
20	Mr. Bentzion Chroman	28	M	US/Israeli (dual)
21	Mr. Lorenza Antinio	45	M	Italian
22	Mr. William John Berbush	38	M	Netherlands
23	Ms. Low Hawai Yen	27	F	Singapore
24	Ms. Jina Jira Kanmani	27	F	Thailand
25	Mr. Livera Andres	73	M	UK
26	Mr. Gunness Chaitlal	45	M	Mauritius

Annexure II

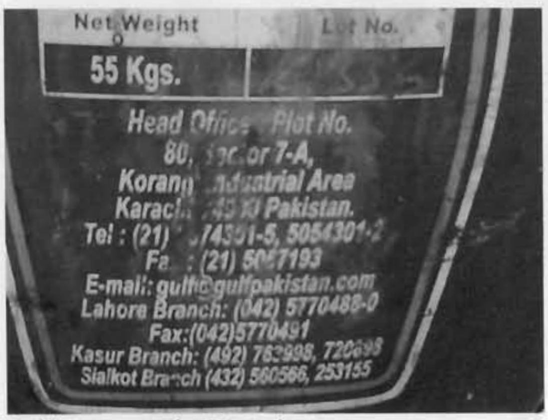
List of items/photographs recovered from Kuber

1. Pickle
2. Diesel Container
3. Match box
4. Detergent Powder
5. Tissue Paper
6. Wheat Flour
7. Mountain Dew Bottle
8. Medicam Dental Cream
9. Touchme Shaving Cream
10. Sogo Spray Paint
11. Yamaha Engine Cover
12. Milk Powder packet (Nestle)
13. Floor cleaning brush
14. Bermuda
15. Towel
16. Jackets

Annexure II



Pakistan made Pickle



Pakistan made Diesel container



Match box - Made in Pakistan

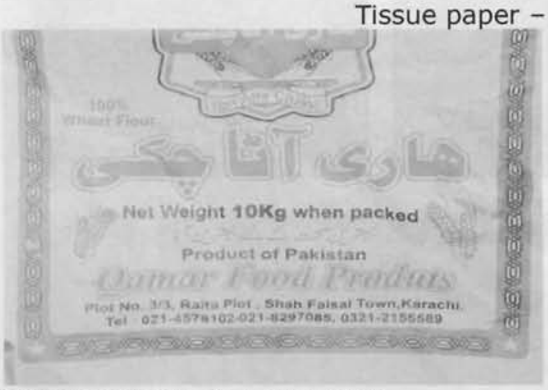


Detergent powder- Made in Pakistan

Annexure II



Tissue paper – Made in Pakistan



Wheat flour-Made in Pakistan



Mountain Dew (2lt)- Made in Pakistan



Dental cream-Medicam
Made in Pakistan



Shaving cream-Touchme
Made in Pakistan

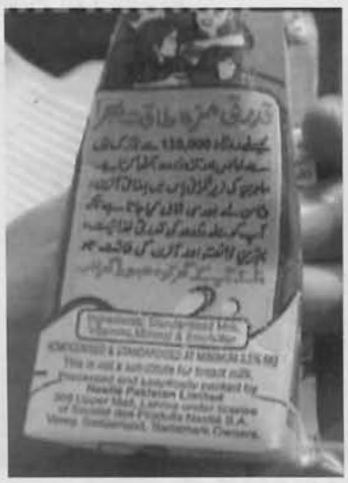
Annexure II



Sogo Spray paint-Made in Pakistan



Yamaha engine cover









Made in Pakistan milk powder packets (Nestle)

Annexure II



Floor cleaning brush
Made in Pakistan



Milk pack and matchbox
Made in Pakistan



Bermuda-Made in Pakistan



Towel



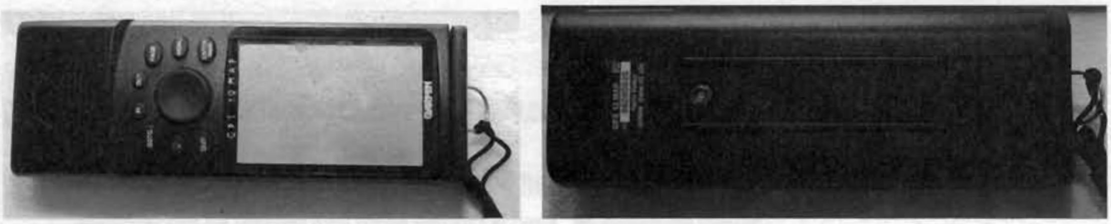
Jacket



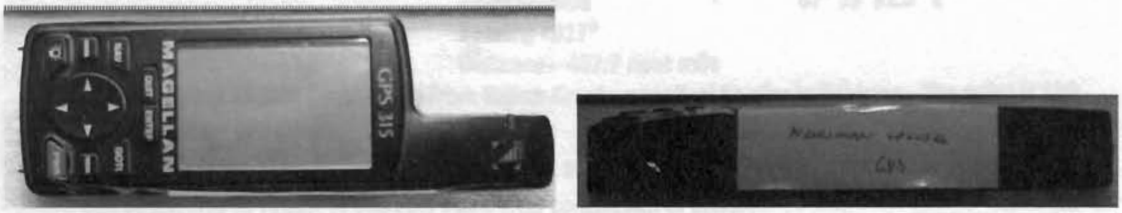
Jacket

Annexure - III

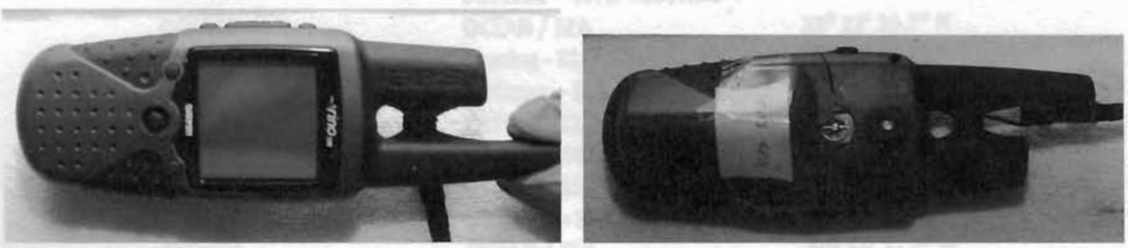
GPS



GPS recovered from Kuber



GPS recovered from Nariman House



GPS recovered from the Taj Mahal palace

